6

Whe, for dear life, may seek it on mid sea. The half-world's width divides ur, yet from far And though I know that nearer may not be In all the years—yet, O Beloved! to thee Goes out my heart, and, past the crimson bar Of sunset, westward yearns away, away, and dieth toward thee with the dying day. Germany, 1867.

## ANNALS

## QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD.

GEORGE MACDONALD, LL P., IN OF "SEASOAND PARTIES," "DROPOPEN SEASONS," "REMAIN

CHAPTER X.—My CHRISTMAS PARTY.

As Christmas Day drew nearer and nearer, my heart glowed with the more gladness; and the question came more and more pressingly—Could I not do something to make it more really a holiday of the Church for my parishoners? That most of them would have a little more enjoyment on it than they had had all the year through, I had ground to hope; but I wanted to connect this gladness—in their with its source, the love of God, that love manifested unto men in the birth of the Human Babe, the Son of Man. But I would not interfere with the Christmas Day at home. I resolved to invite as many of my parishioners as would come, to spend Christmas Eve at the Vicarage.

I therefore had a notice to that purport affixed to the charch door; and resolved to send out no personal invitations whatever, so that I might not give offense by accidental emission. The only person thrown into pepplexity by this mode of proceeding was Mrs. Pearson.

'How many am I to provide for, sar F she said, with an injured air.

'For as many as you ever saw in church at one time.' I said. 'And if there should be too much, why CHAPTER X .- My CHRISTMAS PARTY.

an injured air.

'For as many as you ever saw in church at one time? I said. 'And if there should be too much, why so much the better. It can go to make Christmas Day the merrier at some of the poorer houses.'

She looked discomposed, for she was not of an easy temper. But she never acted from her temper; she only looked or spoke from it.

'I shall want help,' she said, at length.
'As much as you like, Mrs. Pearson. I can trust you chirely.'

'As much as you like, Mrs. Pearson. I can trust you entirely.'

Her face brightened; and the end showed that I had not trusted fier amiss.

I was a little anxious about the result of the invitation—partly as indicating the amount of confidence my people placed in me. But although no one said a word to me alsout it beforehand except Old Rogers, as soon as the hour arrived, the people began to come. And the first I welcomed was Mr. Brownrigg.

I had had all the rooms on the ground-floor prepared for their reception. Tables of provision were set out in every one of them. My visitors had tea or coffee, with plenty of bread and butter, when they arrived; and the more soild supplies were reserved for a later part of the evening. I soon found myself with enough to do. But before long I had a very efficient staff. For after having had occasion, once or twee, to mention something of my plans for the evening. I found my labors gradually diminish, and yet everything seemed to go right; the fact being that good Mr. Boulderstone, in one part, had cast hunself into the middle of the flood, and stood there tumovable both in face and person, turning its waters into the right channel, namely, toward the barn, which I had fitted up for their reception in a loody; while in shother quarter, namely, in the barn, I'r. Duncan was doing his best, and that was simply something first-rate, to entertam the people till all should be ready. From a kind of instinct these gentlemen had taken upon them to be my staff, almost without knowing it, and very grateful I was. I found, too, that they soon gathered some of the young and more active spirits about them, whom they employed in various ways for the good of the community.

When I came in and saw the fgoodly assemblage, When I came in and saw the goodly assemblage,

When I came in and saw the goodly assemblage, for I had been busy receiving them in the house. I could not help rejoicing that my party we maked been so fond of farming that he had renter that in the reighborhood of the vicarage, and built this large barn, of which I could make a hall to entertain my friends. The night was frosty—the stars shining briliantly overhead—so that, especially for country people, there was little danger in the short passage to be made to it from the house. But, if necessary, I resolved to have a covered-way built before next time. For how can a man be the person of a parish, if he never entertains his parishioners I and really, though it was lighted only with candles round the walls, and I had not been able to do much for the decoration of the place, I thought it looked very well, and my heart was glad that Christmas Eve—lust as if the Babe had been coming again to us that same night. And is He not always coming to us atresh in every childlike feeling that awakes in the hearts of His people I

I walked about among them, greeting them, and prected everywhere in turn with kind smiles and hearty shakes of the hand. As often as I paused in preceded everywhere in turn with kind smiles and hearty shakes of the hand. As often as I paused in my communications for a moment, it was amusing to watch Mr. Boulderstone's houest, though awkward endeavors to be at ease with his inferiors; but Dr. Dunean was just a sight worth seeing. Very tall and very stately, he was talking now to this eld man, now to that young woman, and every face glistened toward which he turned. There was no condescension about him. He was as polite and courteous to one as to another, and the smile that every now and then lighted up his old face, was genuine and sympathetic. No one could have known by his behavior that he was not at court. And I thought-Surely even the contact with such a man will do something to refine the taste of my people. I felt more certain than ever that a free mingling of all classes would do more than anything else toward binding us all into a wise patriotic mation; would tend to keep down that foolish cantalation which makes one class apse another from afar, like Ben Jonson's Fungoso, 'still lighting short a suit;' would refine the rough-niess of the rude, and enable the polished to see with what safety his just share in public matters might be committed into the hands of the honest workman. If we could once leave it to each other to give what honor is due; knowing that honor demanded is as worthbess as insult undescrived is hurtless! What has one to do to honor himself! That is and can be no honor. When one has learned to seek the honor that comes from men very quietly indeed.

The only thing that disappointed the was, that

holding of the honor that comes from men very quietly indeed.

The only thing that disappointed me was, that there was no one there to represent Oldcastle Hall. But hav could I have everything a success at once? And Catherine Weir was likewise absent.

After we had spent a while in pleasant talk, and when I thought nearly all were with us, I got up on a chair at the end of the barn, and said:

'Kind friends,—I am very grateful to you for honoring my invitation as you have done. Permit me to hope that this meeting will be the first of many and that from it may grow the yearly custom. honoring my invitation as you have done. Permit me to hope that this meeting will be the first of many, and that from it may grow the yearly custom in this parish of gathering in love and friendship upon Christmas Eve. When God comes to man, man looks round for his neighbor. When man departed from God in the Garden of Eden, the only man in the world ceased to be the friend of the only woman in the world; and, instead of seeking to bear her borden, became her accuser to God, in whom he saw only the Judge, mable to perceive that the infinite leve of the Father had come to punish him in tendernoes and grace. But when God in Jesus comes book to men, brothers and sisters spread forth their arms to embrace each other, and so to embrace Him. This is, when He is born again in our souls. For, dear friends, what we all need is just to become little children like Him; to cease to be careful about many things, and trust in Him, seeking only that He should rule, and that we should be made good like Him. What else is meant by "Seek ye first the kingsdom of God and lus rightcousness, and all those things shall be added unto you?" Instead of doing so, we seek the things God has promised to look after for us, and refuse to seek the thing He wants as to seek a thing that cannot be given us, except we seek it. We profess to think Jesus the grandest and most glorious of men, and yet hardly care to be like Him; and so when we are offered His Spirit, that is, His very nature within us, for the asking, we will hardly take the trouble to ask for it. But to night, at least, let all unkind thoughts, all hard judgments of one another, all selish desires after our own way, be put from us, that we may welcome the Babe into

when he perceived whither I was leading him. But at least, let all unkind thoughts, all hard judgment of one another, all selish desires after our own way, he put from us, that we may welcome the Babe into our very bosons; that when he course among usfor is He not like a child still, meek and lowly of heart I.—He may not be troubled to find that we are quarrelsome, and selish, and unjust.

I came down from the chair, and Mr. Brownring heing the marrest of my guests, and wide awake, for he had been standing, and had indeed been listening to every word according to his ability. I shook hands with him. And positively there was some meaning in the grasp with which he returned mine.

I am not going to record all the proceedings of the evening; but I think it may be interesting to my readers to know something of how we spent it. First of all, we sang a bymn about the Nativity. And then I read an extract from a book of travels, describing the interior of an Eastern cottage, probably much resembling the inn in which our Lord was born, the stable being scarcely divided from the rest of the brain, enabling people to see in some measure the reality of the old lovely story, to help them to have what the Scotch philosophers call a true cosseptions of the external conditions and circumstances of the eventa, might help to open the yet deeper spiritual eyes which alone can see the measure and truth awelling in and giving shape to the outward facts. And the extractival listened to with all the affective and the extractival listened to with all the affective and the carried way listened to with all the affective.

And the churchwarden dauced very heartly with the hady's maid.

I then asked him to take her intent the house, and give her something to ext in return for her song. He were the mid the hady's maid.

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I then asked him to take her intent the house and the hady's maid.

I then seemed less f

I could wish, except, at first, from some youngsters at the further end of the barn, who became, however, perfectly still as I proceeded.

After this followed conversation, during which I talked a good deal to Jane Rogers, paying her particular attention, indeed, with the hope of a chance of bringing old Mr. Brownrigg and her together in some way.

'How to your mistress, Jane F I said.
'Quite well, sir, thank you. I only wish she was here.'

'I wish she were. But perhaps she will come next

'I wish she were. But perhaps she will come next year.'

I think she will. I am almost sure she would have liked to come to-night; for I heard her say.'

'I beg your pardon. Jane, for interrupting you; but I would rather not be told anything you may have happened to overhear.' I said, in a low voice.

'Ob, sir!' returned Jane, blushing a dark crimson; 'it wasn't anything particular.'

'Still, if it was anything on which a wrong conjecture might be built.'—I wanted to seiten it to her—'it is better that one should not be told it. Thank you for york kind intention, though. And now, Jane,' I said, 'will you do me a favor?'

'That I will, sir, if I can.'

Sing that Christmas carol I heard you sing last

'That I will, sir, if I can.'
'Sing that Christmas carol I heard you sing last night to your mother.'
'I didn't know anyone was listening, sir.'
'I know you did not. I came to the door with your father, and we stood and listened.'
She booked very frightened. But I would not have asked her had I not known that she could sing like a hird.

I am afraid I shall make a fool of myself,' she We should all be willing to run that risk for the

sake of others, I answered.
'I will try then, sir.'
So she sang, and her clear voice soon silenced the

'Babe Jesus lay on Mary's lap; The sun shone in His bair: And so it was she saw, mayhap, The crown already there.

' For she sang: "Sieep on, my little King! Had Herod dares not come; Before Thee, sleeping, holy thing, Wild winds would soon be dumb.

"I kiss Thy hands, I kiss Thy feet, My King, so long desired; Thy hands shall never be soil'd, my sweet, Thy feet shall never be tired.

"For thou art the King of men, my son Thy crown I see it plain; And men shall worship Thee, every one, And cry, Glory! Amen."

'Babe Jesus open'd His eves so wide! At Mary look'd her Lord. And Mary stinted her song and sigh'd. Babe Jesus said never a word.'

When Jane had done singing, I asked her where she had learned the carol; and she answered—
'My mistress gave it me. There was a picture to
it of the liably en his mother's knee.'
'I never saw it,' I said. 'Where did you get the 'I thought it would go with a tane I knew; and I tried it, and it did. But I was not fit to sing to you,

For must have quite a gift of song, Jane?

'You must have quite a gift of song, Janel' I.
said.
'My father and mother can both sing.'
Mr. Brownrigg was scated at the other side of me, and had apparently listened with some interest. His face was ten degrees less stupid than it usually was. I fancied I saw even a glimmer of some satisfaction in it. I turned to Old Rogers,' I said.
'I'm no canary at that, sir; and besides, my einging days are over. I advise you to ask Dr. Dancan there. He cas sing.'
I rose and said to the assembly:
'My friends, if I did not think God was pleased to see us enjoying ourselves, I should have no heart for it myself. I am going to ask our dear friend, Dr. Duncan, to give us a song. If you please, Dr. Duncan.'
I am very nearly too old,' said the doctor; 'but I

I am very nearly too old,' said the doctor; 'but I Will try.

His voice was certainly a little feeble; but the song was not much the worse for it. And a more suitable one for all the company he could hardly have pitched upon.

There is a plow that has no share. But a coulter that parteth keen and fair. But the furrows they rise To a terrible size. To a terrible size, Or ever the plow had touched them there. Gainst horses and plow in wrath they shake: The horses are fierce; but the plow will break.

And the seed that is dropt in those farrows of fear, will lift to the sun neither blade nor ear. Will that to the sun neither observed as coar. Down it drops plundb,
Where no Spring times come;
And here there needeth no harrowing goar:
Wheat nor poppy nor any leaf
Will cover this naked ground of grief.

But a harvest day will come at last When the watery Winter all is past; The waves so gray Will be shorn away By the angols sickies keep and fast; And the buried harvest of the sea Stered in the barns of eternity.

Genuine applanse followed the good dector's seng.

I turned to Miss Boulderstone, from whom I had borrowed a piano, and asked her to play a country dance for us. But first I said—not getting up on a chair this time—

'Some people think it is not proper for a cleryman to dance. I mean to assert my freedom from any such law. If our Lord chose to represent, in His parable of the Prodigal Son, the joy in Heaven over a repentant sinner by the figure of "music and dancing," I will hearken to him rather than to men, be they as good as they may.'

For I had long thought that the way to make indifferent things bad, was for good people not to do them.

And so saying, I stepped up to Jane Rogers, and asked her to dance with me. She blushed so dreadfully that, for a moment, I was almost sorry I had asked her. But she put her hand in mine at once; and if she was a little clumsy, she yet danced very naturally, and I had the satisfaction of feeling that I had an honest girl near me, who I know was friendly to me in her heart.

But to see the faces of the people! While I had been talking, Old Rogers had been drinking in every word. To him it was milk and strong meat in one. But now his face shone with a father's gratification besides. And Richard's face was glowing too. Even old Brownnigg looked with a curieus interest apon us. I thought.

old Brownrigg looked with a curious interest apon us, I thought.

Meantime Dr. Duncan was dancing with one of his own patients, old Mrs. Trotter, to whose wants be ministered far more from his table than his surgery. I have known that man, hearing of a case of want from his servant, send the fowl he was about to dine upon, untouched, to those whose necessity was greater than his.

And Mr. Bonderstone had taken out old Mrs. Rogers; and young Brownrigg had taken Mary

And Mr. Bonderstone had taken out to a kin Rogers; and young Brownrigg had taken Mar Weir. Thomas Weir did not dance at all, but looke on kindly. 'Why don't you dance Old Rogers 'I said, as placed his daughter in a sent beside him.

Did your honor ever see an elephant go up the futteck-shrouds?

futtock-shrouds?

'No. I never did.'

'I thought you must, sir, to ask me why I don't dance. You won't take my fun ill, sir? I'm an old man-o'-war's man's, you know, sir.'

'I should have thought, Rogers, that you would have known better by this time, than make such an applicant to me.'

have known better by this time, than make such an apology to me.'

'God bless you, sir. An old man's safe with you—or a young lass, either, sir,' be added, turning with a smile to his daughter.

I turned, and addressed Mr. Boulderstone, for the help you have given me this evening. I've seen you talking to everybody, just as if you had to entertain them all.'

'I hope I haven't taken too much upon me. But the fact is, somehow or other, I don't know how, I got into the spirit of it.'

'You got into the spirit of it because you wanted to help me, and I thank you heartily.'

'Well, I thought it wasn't a time to mind one's peas and cues exactly. And really its wonderful how one gets on without them. I hate formality myself.'

The dear fellow was the most formal man I had

The dear fellow was the most formal man I had

The dear televiever met.

'Why don't you dance, Mr. Brownring to

'Who'd care to dance with me, sir7 I don't care
to dance with an old woman; and a young woman
won't care to dance with me.

'I'll tind you a partner, if you will put yourself in
bands.'

"I'll tind you a partner, if you will put yourself in my hands."
I don't mind trusting myyelf to you, sit,'
So I led him to Jane Regers. She stood up in respectful awe before the master of her destiny. There were signs of calcitration in the charehwarden, when he perceived whither I was leading him. But when he saw the girl stand trembling before him, whether it was that he was flattered by the signs of his own power, accepting them as homage, or that his hard heart actually softened a little, I cannot tell, but, after just a perceptible hesitation, he said: "Come along, my lass, and lea's have a hop together."
She obeyed very sweetly.
'Don't be too shy,' I whispered to her us the passed me.

that is as a mere fancy of his son's. The idea of her had passed through his mind; but with that vividnessany idea, notion or conception could be present to him, my readers must judge from my description of him. So that obstinacy was a ridiculously casy accomplishment to him. For he never had any notion of the matter to which he was opposed—only of that which he favored. It is very easy indeed for such people to stick to their point.

But I took care that we should have dancing in moderation. It would not do for people either to get weary with recreation, or excited with what was not worthy of producing such an effect. Indeed we had only six country dances during the evening. That was all. And between the dances, I read two or three of Wordsworth's ballads to them, and they listened even with more interest than I had been able to hope for. The fact was, that the happy and free-hearted mood they were in 'caabled the judgment.' I wish one knew always by what musical spell to produce the right mood for receiving and reflecting a matter as it really is. Every true poem carries this spell with it in its own music, which it sends out before it as a harbinger, or properly a herberger, to prepare a harbor or lodging for it. But then it needs a quiet mood first of all, to let this music be listened to.

For I thought with myself, if I could get them to

to prepare a harbor or lodging for it. But then it needs a quiet mood first of ail, to let this music be listened to.

For I thought with myself, if I could get them to like poetry and beautiful things in words, it would not only do them good, but help them to see what is in the Bible, and therefore to love it more. For I never could believe that a man who did not find God in other places as well as in the Bible ever found Him there at all. And I always thought, that to find God in other books enabled us to see clearly that he was more in the Bible than in any other book, or all other books put together.

After supper we had a little more singing. And to my satisfaction nothing came to my eyes or ears, during the whole evening, that was undignified or ill-bred. Of course, I know that many of them must have two behaviors, and that now they were on their good behavior. But I thought the oftener such were puton their good behavior, giving them the opportunity of finding out how nice it was, the better. It might make them ashamed of the other at last.

There were many little bits of conversation I overheard, which I should like to give my readers; but I cannot dwell longer upon this part of my. Annals. Especially I should have enjoyed recording one piece of talk, in which Old Rogers was evidently trying to move a more directly religious feeling in the mind of Dr. Duncan. I thought I could see that the difficulty with the noble old gentleman was one of expression. But after all the old foremast-man was a seer of sthe Kingdom; and the ether, with all his refinement, and education, and goodness too, was but a child in it.

Before we parted, I gave to each of my guests a sheet of Christmae Carois, gathered from the older

but a child in it.

Before we parted, I gave to each of my guests a sheet of Christmas Carols, gathered from the older portions of our literature. For most of the modern hymns are to my mind neither milk nor meat—mere wretched imitations. There were a few curious words and idioms in these, but I thought it better to leave them as they were; for they might set them inquiring, and give me an opportunity of interesting them further, some time or other, in the history of a word; for, in their ups and downs of fortune, words fare very much like human beings.

And here is my sheet of Carols:

AN HYMNE OF HEAVENLY LOVE AN HYMNE OF HEAVENLY LOVE.
O blessed Well of Love! O Floure of Grace!
O glorious Morning-Starre! O Lampe of Light!
Host lively image of thy Father's face,
Eternal King of Glorie, Lord of Might,
Meck Lambe of God, before all worlds behight,
liew can we Thee require for all this good?
Or what can prize that Thy most precious blood?

Yet nought Thou ash'st in lieu of all this love, But love of us, for guerdon of Thy paine: Ay met what can us lesse than that behove! Had he required life of us agains. Had it beens wrong to ask fils owne with gaine! He gaye us life, He it restored lost; Then life were least, that us so little cost.

Free that was thrall, and blessed that was bann'd Ne ought demands but that we loving bee, As He himselfe hath lov'd us afore-hand, And bound therto with an efernall band, Him first to love that us so dearely bought, And next our brethren, to His image wrought.

Him first to love great right and reason is.
Who first to us our life and being gave,
And after, when we haved ind amisse,
Us wretches from the second-death did save;
And last, the lead of life, which now we have,
Even lie Himselfe, in His deat sucrament,
To feede our hungry soules, anto us lent.

Then next, to love our brethren, that were made of that selfe monid, and that self Maker's hand, That we, and to the same agains shall fade. Where they shall have like heritage of land, However here on higher steps we stand. Which also were with self-same price redeemed That we, however of us light esteemed.

Then rouse thy selfe, O Earth! out of thy soyle, In which thou wallowest like to fifthy swyne, And doest thy mynd in durty pleasures moyle, Unmindful of that dearest Lord of thyne; Lift up to Him thy heavie clouded eyne, That thou this sovernine bounds mayst behold, And read, through love, His mercies manifold.

Beginne from first, where He encradled was In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of bay Betweene the toylfull oxe and humble a And in what rage, and in how base array, The glory of our beavenly riches lay, When Him the silly shepheards came to see Whom greatest princes sought on lowest kn

From thence reade on the storic of His life, His humble carriage, His unfaulty wayes, His cancred foce, His fights, His toyle, His strife, His panes, His powertie, His sharpe assayes, Through which He past His miscrable dayes, Offending none, and doing good to all, Yet being mailst both by great and small.

With all thy hart, with all thy soule and mind,
Thou must Him leve, and His beheasts embrace,
All other loves, with which the world doth blind
Weake fancies, and stirre up affections base,
Thou must renounce and attery displace,
And give thy soife unto Him full and free,
That full and freely gave Himselfe to thee.

Then shall thy ravisht soul inspired bee
With heavenly thoughts farre above humane skil,
And thy bright radiant eyes shall plainly see
The idee of His pure glorie pressus fall.
Before thy face, that all thy spirits shall fall
With sweet enrugement of celestial love,
Kindled through sight of those faire things above.

NEW PRINCE, NEW POMP. Beheid a silly tender Babe, In freezing Winter right. In honely manger troubling hes; Ahad a pitcone sight.

The ines are full, no man will yield This little Vilgrim bed; But forced He is with silly beasts In crib to shroud His bead.

Despise Him not for lying there, Pirst what He is inquire
An orient pearl is often found
In depth of dirty mire.

Weigh not His crib, His wooden dish, Nor beast that by Him feed, Weigh not his mother's poor attire, Nor Joseph's simple weed.

This stable is a Prince's court,
The crib His chair of state;
The beasts are parcel of His pomp,
The wooden dish His plate.

The persons in that poor attire His royal liveries wear; The Prince himself is come from heaven-This pomp is praised there.

With joy appreach, O Christial, wight!
Do bomago to thy King?

And highly prince this humble point
Which He from heaven deth bring.

FOUTHWELL

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN THREE SHEFHERDS. 1. Where is this blessed have
That halls made
All the world so full of Joy
And expectation;
That glerious Boy
With a triumphant wreath of blessedness?

2. Where should He be but in the throng,

And among
The angel-ministers, that sing
And take wing
Just as may each to His voice,
And rejoice,
When wing and tongue and all,
May so presert their happiness?

3. But He hath other waiters new. An ex and mule stand and be

An ex and made stand and behold.
And wenter
That a stable should enfold
Him that can thunder.
Choria. C what a gracious God have we!
How good! How great. Even as our misery.
JEREMY TAYLOR. SONG OF PRAISE FOR THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Away, dark thoughts; awake, my joy;
Awake, my giovy; sing;
Eng songs to celebrate the birth
Of Josob's God and King.
O happy night, that brought forth light,
Which makes the blind to see!
The day spring from on high came down
To cheer and visit thee.

The wakeful shepherds, near their flocks, were watchful for the morn; But better news from heaven was brought," By the Saviour Christ is born.

In Betalen-town the infant bes, Within a place obscure.

O little Echlien, poor in walls.

But rich in furnitare!

Since heaven is now come down to earth,
Hither the angels fly!
Bark, now the heavenly chear dethreing\*
Glory to God on Righ!
The news is spread, the church is glad,
Sanzon, o't come with jey,
Sings wish the infant in his arms,
Now let thy servant die.

Wise men from far beheld the star, Which was their failinf anide,
Until it pointed forth the Babe,
And Him they giorfied.
Do basven and earth rejoice and sing—
Shall we our Carist deny!
He's born for us, and we for Him!
Glory to that on High.

JOHN 1

(To be continued.)

LOUISIANA.

THE MYSTERIES OF ITS POLITICAL FAC-

TIONS. EFFECT OF THE DEATH OF LIEUT.-GOV. DUNN-THE WARMOTH FACTION AND THE OPPOSI-TION—THEIR SCHEMES—THE LEGISLATURE— IMPRACHMENT PROJECTS—A CONFLICT OF

TOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE; NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.-The sudden NEW-URLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—The sudden death of Lieut.-Gov. Dunn has somewhat complicated the political situation in this State. In his death, it was felt that the party in opposition to Gov. Warmoth had met with an almost irretrievable less. On the other hand, the adherents of the Governor found themselves in a most emiscreasing position. hand, the adperents of themselves in a most embarrassing position.

The demand for general political reform has become so widespread and pressing, and the grievances complained of so palpably befond endurance, that even the State of so palpably befond endurance, that even the State officials feit themselves forced to yield somewhat to the demand. The agitation of grievances among the people had led to the formation of a so-called "Citizens' Association." Between the Committees of this Association and the Governor several meetings and discussions had taken place. In these the Governor had pledged himself in various ways in sid of reform measures. It is in various ways in said of reform measures. It is charged that in so doing he was seeking the support of the Democracy in the coming campaign; but whatever may have been their motives, the pledges were certainly distinctly given. Not the least of these was in a speech made at a supper given for the occasion at the residence of a citizen of some considerable prominence. In this, as I have it from a leading gentleman present, the Governor promised his aid in curtailing the growing influence and power of the negroes in their demands for

The death of Lieut.-Gov. Dunn, following, as it did, immediately after, placed him in a predicament. The negroes, representing, as they do, almost the entire Republican vote, were not to be slighted with impunity. Lieut.-Gov. Dunn had succeeded to a large extent indeed in alienating them from the Governor's support, and uniting them with the opposition. Something must be done in the choice of a successor to create a diversion in Gov. Warmoth's favor. To make the matter still more embarrassing, there loomed up in no small proportions the cloud of impending impeachment. That this, if within the bounds of possibility, was to be effected at all hazards by the opposition, was a foregone conclusion. Something must be done to ward off the blow. To break faith with the "Citizens' Association" was to drive the Democratic members of the Legislature to the support of the opposition. To been it, on the other hand. Gov. Warmoth's favor. 'To make the matter still more of the opposition. To keep it, on the other hand, was to less all hope of creating a diversion among the negroes, and unite them in solid phalanx against him.

Nor was this, by far, the most embarrassing feature of the case. By the Constitution of Louisiana, the simple passage of articles of impeachment suspends from office. The session of the Legislature, too, is limited to 60 days. Provision is also made for the disposition of articles of impeackment in case of adjournment. As the next Legislature brings in a new Governor, it is seen that his suspension, if carried by a little maneuvering to the close of the session, effectually disposes of Gov. Warmoth.

That such is exactly the programme of his opponents is
well known. It is plain that it offers no less a bribe than the Governor's position to him who legally fills the Lieu-tenant-Governor's chair. The great point, therefore, with Gov. Warmoth in selecting a successor to Lieut. Gov. Dunn was to secure one who either would not or could not seil out to the opposition. To find one who would not was declared at once to be beyond the bounds of possibility in Louisiana. This was virtually admitted by the Governor in an interview be tween a committee of the "Citizens' Association" and himself, immediately following the death of Lieut.-Gov.

Dunn. The Committee, having in view his pledges, called to impress him with the opportunities presented for their fulfillment. The Committee claimed that the power of appointment was vested in the Governor, and denied his right, in the Constitution, to convene a single branch of the Legislature for such a purpose. In either case, however, they insisted that the Governor cause to be

of the Legislature for such a purpose. In either case, however, they insisted that the Governor cause to be elevated to the position a person whose character and standing should be in accord with his (the Governor's) professions. The Governor replied, in effect, that he could not agree to their demands; that any man he could select as acceptable to them would at once sell out to the opposition, join in the move for impeachment, and thus become Governor. To ward off this threatened danger was evidently the first consideration.

For a time, as understood, it was a mooted question with the Gövernor whether to assume the responsibility of an appointment, or to leave it with the Senate to fill the vacancy. A just fear that the Senate might prove somewhat refractory as regards a confirmation seems to have decided the matter. An extra session of that body was convened by proclamation on the 6th of the present mouth, for a three-fold purpose. The selection of a successor to Lieut. Governor Dunn; the confirmation of Executive appointments; and the examination of the books and accounts of both Houses of the last Legislature, were the designated objects of the session.

From the issue of the call, the warrant or authority of law for convening a single branch of the "General Assembly" was defined by the opposition. It was claimed, in fact, as an arrogant assumption of power, in no wise covered by any section of the Constitution, or by any law, either specific or implied. That the opposition were scarce prepared for the issue was evident. From the first their strength in the main was in the lower House. The Senate, on the contrary, was looked upon as the especial stronghold of the Governor, who had scattered appointments among its members with a most lavish isand. Not a few of them, in fact, held two, and even three positions at the same time. Others were well understood to control their parish appointments: which they, in true Louisiana style, farinced out again. In all previous contests, the covernor had generally managed

the legality of the extra session was denied by the opposition from the first. Though participating in its action, they did so under a protest. It now seems pretty generally conceded by the legal fraternity that their protest was well founded, and that, in fact, the Governor had no was well founded, and that, in fact, the Governor had no right to call a special session of a single branch of the fine to call a special session of a single branch of the fine to call a special session of a single branch of the senate itself is the only indee of the legality of its action in the premises. The epposition claim to have obtained converts enough to reverse the previous action. That the first day of the session will develop a severe struggle is certain. As the stake at issue is of aimost vital importance to either party, both will bring every resource into action.

It is in the Lower House, however, that by far the most desperate fifth is expected. Here the opposition have long held almost undisputed away. The Speaker, Mr. George W. Carter, is recognised as by far the readitiven himself and the Governor there has long existed a deadly food. Carter is, moreover, ambitious in his views, and decidedly belligerent as well. It is also a much mooted question whether, under the paculiar constitution and laws of Louisians, in view of the death of Lieut. Gov. Dunn, in case of impeachment, Speaker Carter does not actually become Governor of the State. Aside from any intrinsio merita in the case, therefore, the motives which might govern the course of Mr. Carter ter, in crowding articles of impeachment, are readily seen. It is also plain that upon the head of Mr. Carter, the motives which might govern the course of Mr. Carter ter, in crowding articles of impeachment, are readily seen. It is also plain that upon the head of Mr. Carter ter, in crowding articles of impeachment, are readily seen. It is also plain that upon the head of Mr. Carter ten is more helmind all of this than the struggle shows on its face. It has a national bear

There is more behind all of this than the strugger shows one cancer. It has a national bearing on a slight present the feather of the structure of the control of the contr

	senate, on the contrary, was looked upon as the especial	
- 16	dronghold of the Governor, who had scattered appointments among its members with a most lavish hand.	THE PUBLIC DEBT.
	Not n few of them, in fact, held two, and even three posi- tions at the same time. Others were well understood to	
	ions at the same time. Others were well unherstood to control their parish appointments: which they, in true consistant style, farined out again. In all previous con- ests, the Governor had generally managed to control, in	Washington, Jan. 2.—The following is a re-
	ests, the Governor had generally managed to control, in measure, the Democratic vote. The opposition had,	capitulation of the Debt Statement:  Debt bearing interest in coin.
	herefore, been able to obtain but a small footing in the senate. They had, however, been making use of such	Bonds at 6 per cept   \$1,542,291,750 on   Bonds at 5 per cept   311,564,930 on
1	senate. They had, however, been making use of such proportunities as were presented. Such of the numbers as were found during the stringency of	Principal \$1,803,806,700 00
1.4	he anyoner months, in a somewhat impecublous post-	Interest
101	ion were taken in and province for, several receiving	Certificates of Indebtedness at 4 per cent 4672,000 00 Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent 14,000,000 00
1	derkships in the Custom-House.  As the time for convening the Senate drew near, it became understood that the Governor's candidate was	Certificates at 3 per cent
	secame understood that the Governor's candinate was Mr. P. B. B. Pinchback. Perhaps no man who could have been selected would have been more objectionable	Principal
	have been selected would have been more objectionable at the Democracy. He was, to begin with, a colored	Intervet Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.  Principal. \$1,719,837.76
	o the Democracy. He was, to begin with, a colored man, which of itself was a strong appeal to their preju-	Interest Debt bearing no interest. 200,213 02
	lices. This however, was not an unconquerable objec- tion, for Lieut-Gov. Dunn had won the respect of them	Old Demand and Legal-Tender Notes
-14	il. Mr. Pinenback seems to have been personally the	Practional Currency. 40,767,877 52 Coin Certificates. 50,049,700 60
li	segroes themselves. It is perhaps not generally known that between the mulattees and the negroes of a darker hue there exists	Principal
	he negroes of a darker hus there exists	Third Field
13	deep-seated and seemingly mexinguishable leadousy.	Principal \$2,006,710,016 03   1sterest 44,422,715 79
	he other hand, would readily pass muster as a tolerably ight-complexioned Spaniard. The two were looked upon as representatives of their respective classes. Mr.	Total. Cash in the Treasury. 62,371,122,731 in
L	problems was created with a rely in a reminence and popularity of Mr. Duna; Lieut. Gov. Duna with but little confidence in the purity of motive overning the political course of Mr. Pinchback. Be this	Currency
L	overning the political course of Mr. Pinchback. Be this	Total. 8127,284,320 60 Debt. less cash in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1872. 2,243,838,411 14 Debt, less cash in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1871. 2,243,201,307 55
13	at may, the colored followers of the late Lieut. Gover-	
11	he same time the whites of the opposition profess an	Decrease of debt during the past month.g.   64,412,956 71
1	pen contempt for him. In view of these facts, the Governor's reasons for vishing the elevation of Mr. Pinchback may seem invishing the elevation of Mr. Pinchback may seem in-	Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871 204,754,413 03 Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in law-
		Principal antetanding
	the fleet that these reasons were based on the	
	tread of impeachment alone. Mr. Pinchback, it was aid, was so personally objectionable that he could not,	Interest accreec and not yet persons 12.662.475 on 12.662.475 on 11.04 persons 12.662.475 on 11.04 persons paid by United States 3.234.264 on 10.04 persons paid by the United States 9,355,210 on Statement of the total amount of bonds purchased by the Treesure Department to date, and destroyed.
B	f he would, sell out to the opposition. In repeating this am merely giving the case as stated by the latter party.	Statement of the total amount of bonds purchased by the Treasury
1	am merely giving the case as stated by the latter party.  The eve of the session found the parties very evenly alanced. Between the Democracy and the opposition	Principal of the bonds. \$317,088,650 On Amount paid in currency. 277,404 508 60
1 4	condition was readily encoted. Byen and they been	Principal of the bonds \$\text{3.7.084,550} on \$\text{Amount paid in currency.} \$\text{3.7.084,550} on \$\text{3.7.084,550} on \$\text{Currency value of interest accrued on bonds bought "\$\text{s.1} \text{2.7.481,550} on \$\text{3.1.184} i.2 \text{2.7.481,550} on \$\text{3.1.184} i.2 \text{3.1.184} i.2 \text{3.184} i.2 \text{3.1.184} i.2 \text{3.1.184} i.2 \text{3.1.184} i.2 \text{3.184} i.3 3
	he Democratic numbers no other course to pursue.	Net cost estimated in gold 202,018,132 00
		THE PROPERTY COLUMN THE CHIPA
L	manimously agreed upon as a candidate for Lieutenant- lovernor. This, and the pledge to repeal or nodily the registration and election laws,	THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.  The Committee on the subject of the pro-
	nodify the registration and election laws,	posed American College in China, appointed by the
Ŀ	nodify the registration and the registration of the public printing bill, perfected the onlition. The opposition, as thus organized, counted on the opposition of the registration of the	meeting recently held at Cooper Institute, to select from
	he eve of election a force of 17 votes. This gave an ex-	the names then put in nomination a standing committee
100	was that the first vote would result in such a tic. As un- terstood by the leaders of the opposition, after the first	to execute the purpose of the following resolutions have, after full consultation, taken final action. The members
100	ore resulting in a tie. two of those ostensibly on the side	of the Permanent Committee selected are:
li	of the Governor were to change their votes. Mr. Cope- and, it was calculated, would thus, finally, secure the	Peter Cooper, President Cooper Institute; the Hon.
	lection by four majority.  The result proved that Louisiana polities have not yet	W. H. Aspinwall; S. I. Prime, D. D., President of the Academy for the Advancement of Science and Art; the
I:	ocen brought to that standard of purity which the op-	graphical Society; James M Brown, A. A. Low, the Hon.
		W. E. Dodge, Fletcher Harper, Prof. S. F. B. Merse, LL. D.: the Hon, E. C. Benedict, Vice-President N. Y.
H	n the house of their friends. Senator Lewis deserted his canks, and ingloriously went over to the enemy. That	Historical Society; Nathaniel Brown, D. D., LL. D.,
6	salks, and ingioriously went over to the consent. Inside was exasperating enough under any circumstances must be admitted. It became doubly so in view of the act that the noble Senator was one of those I spoke of as	W. B. Ogden, President of the American Institute;
	saving head taken in out of the cost and provided for as	Winston, Francis Lieber, LL. D.; the Hon. H. C. Van
	he expense of Uncle Sam. He is said, too, to have been me of the most blatant opponents the Governor had.	Olyohaut, David B. Coe. D. D.; Wm. Adams, D. D.;
		W. P. Jones, Christopher R. Roberts; also ex-President
	inficult to guess-Senator Lewis, to the unbounded stenishment and dismay of the opposition, went over to	vard, Yale, Brown, Princeton, Columbia, Bowdein,
	he enemy, and Gov. Warnoth hold the winning card. Secutor P. B. S. Pinchback was declared Lieutenant- covernor, and the Senate adjourned. At night, an	University, Wesleyan University, and the Universities
		Academy for the Advancement of Science and Art; the Hou. Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geraphical Society; Janasa M Brown, A. A. Low, the Hon. W. E. Dodge, Fletcher Harper, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, L. D.; the Hon. E. C. Benedict, Vice-President N. Y. Historical Society; Nathaniel Brown, D. D., Li. D., President of the American Philological Society; the Hon. W. B. Ogden, President of the American Institute; Nathan Bishop, E. L. Funcher, James H. Taft, Frod. S. Winston, Francis Lieber, Li. D.; the Hon. H. C. Van Vorst, Henry E. Marquand, Wm. W. Parkin, Robert M. Olyphant, David B. Coe, D. D.; Wu, Adams, D. D.; W. P. Jones, Christopher R. Roberts; also ex-President of T. D. Woelsey, D. D., Li. D., and the Presidents of Hur- vard, Yale, Brown, Princeton, Columbia, Bowdein, Dartmouth, Williams, and Oberlin Colleges, Cornell University, Wesleyan University, and the Universities of New-York, Vitzmins, South Carolina, Vermont, Michi- gun, Pennaylvania, towa. Wisconsin, the North-Weslern
8 × ×	n the morrow. Senator Lewis, it is said, in contrition, a partial atonement piedged himself to offer the mo-	University, and Notre Dame, Ind.  The following are the resolutions under which the
	whether his courage was not as good as his will,	Committee and to not t
1	whether, as claimed, sometimes additional quieted his	Whereas, There is a sum of money now in custody of the Ferretary of State for the United States, known as the surplus of the Crinese Indem- nity Fund, which Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln recommended Con-
I	mient that he failed his friends as before. That the levernor's friends were seriously alarmed, however,	Frem to appropriate to the establishment of an American concern in Calla
	energy dent. With the first organization of the senate,	
1	n the morning, came a motion to adjourn sine die.	For the mantant necteds or Collector and anteriorization, successful, That this meeting, appellate a standing committee of 25 members to compare the outperformance of the contract of the contract of the position that outperformance of the fand, and take unth action from time to time as in their judgment have seen best to induce Congress to appropriate this menter as justice and sound policy in our deatings with
100	erhaps the Governor was mistrustful that the game so apply inaugurated might have quite a different ending.	time to time as in these judgment may seem best to induce Congress to some original tills money as justice and sould notice in our dealings with
	Rowever this may be, despite the fact that the call for	the Chinese may require.  Reached. That it, after full investigation, the application of this fund
١,	he Benate was for a three-fold purpose, this one was no coper accomplished than the other two were thrown to	Besoked, That if, after full investigation, the application of this fand to the ratablishment of the American school in China which was recommended by the late Minister Burlingame should be found consistent with
1	he winds, and the session brought to a most hasty con-	the rights of Chinese and Ancicans, this meeting will be gratified to
1	he result, falls far short of the reality. That the leaders ad counted on a sure success is evident. The Democ-	priatica, believing as we do that an institution of this kind, by promiting
li	act, loo, were especially emsperated, Gov. Warmoth and torned a trump card, and proved himself, for the	in Chins, by educating Chinese interpreters for their ention service and
	ime at least, master of the situition.	other foreign connections, and by diffusing among amonte: Chinese a knowledge of American inventions and industrial processes, would operate
I,	Though defeated for the time, it must not by any means be inferred that the opposition are disposed to	powerfully to prevent minunderstandings, remove prejudices, and feater peace and commerce between the two countries.
	ive up the fight. On the centrary, with the assembling	the rights of Chinese and Arrectans, this meeting will be gratified to reader any aid in its power to encourance Congree to make such as appropriation, believing as we do that an institution of this kind, by provining antichlo interpreters for our diplomatic, comming, and, commercial offices in China, by colorating Chinese interpreters for their customs services and other foreign connections, and by diffusing among advanced Chinese a knowledge of American invantums and industrial processes, would operate powerfully to prevent misunderstandings, recover prejudices, and feature processes of commerce between the two contains.  Resolved, That such an inguitation, properly conducted, might contribute very important assistance to many departments of science in that thereagh exploration of Asia sow so loadly demanded by all secuntific interests.
	the Legislature, the contest over the Liquidianist Hiv-	thorough exploration of Asia now so loudly demanded by att sesentific
1 0	rner's position is to be renewed. As I stated before,	Interesta

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION. PROF. AGASSIZ REPORTS ON THE GULF WEED DISCOVERY OF A FLOATING FISH NEST, WITH EGGS

AND EMBRYOS OF THE CHIRONECTES PICTUS

Br. THOMAS, Dec. 15, 182 MY DEAB PROFESSOR: For several days after we left Boston, I was greatly troubled by a sense of gen-cral weakness, so much so that more than once I thought I had undertaken more than I had strength for. But as I had undertaken more than I had strength for. But as soon as we got into warmer latitudes, I felt better and now I am actually improving beyond my condition at the start. As soon as we reached the Gulf Siream we began work. Indeed, Pourtales organized a party to began work. Indices, Fortunes organized a party to study the temperatures as eoon as we passed Gay Head, and he will himself report his results to you, which are quite interesting. My attention was entirely turned to the Guil, weed and its inhabitants, of which we made extensive collections.

Our observations favor the view or those who believe

that the floating weed is derived from plants tern from the rocks upon which sargassum naturally grown is made avery simple experiment, which seems to me to settle the matter. Every branch of the sea weed which is deprived of its floats, at once sinks to the bottom of the water, and these floats are not likely to be the first parts developed from the spores. Moreover, after examining a very large quantity of the weed, I can say that I have not seen a branch, however small, which did not exhib distinct marks of having been torn from a solid at tachment. You may hardly feel an interest in my zoological observations; but I am ex-you will be pleased to learn that we you will be pleased to learn the had the best opportunity of carefully examining most of the animals known to inhabit the Guif weed, and some which I did not know to occur among them. However the most interesting discovery of the voyage thus far is the finding of a nest built by a fish, floating on the broad ocean with its live freight, the of the officers of the Hassler, brought me a ball of Gulf weed which he had just picked up, and which excited my curiosity to the utmost. It was a round mass of sarga sum about the size of two fists, rolled up together sum about the size of two fists, rolled up forether. The whole consisted to all appearance of nothing but Gulf weed, the branches and leaves of which were, however, evidently kind together, and not merely balled into a roundish mass; for, though some of the leaves and branches hung loose from the rest, it became at once visible that the bulk of the ball was held together by threads trending in every direction, among the seaweeds, as if a couple handfulls of branches of sargassum had been rolled up together with elastic threads trending in every direction. Put back into a large bowl of water came apparent that this mass of sea-weeds was a next the central part of which was more closely bound up to gether in the form of a ball, with several loose branches extending in various directions, by which the w

kept floating.

A more careful examination very soon revealed th fact that the clastic threads which hold the Galf word together were beaded at intervals, sometimes two er three beads being close together, or a brack of them hanging from the same cluster of threads, or they were, more rarely, scattered at a greater distance one from the other. Nowhere was there much regularity observable in the distribution of the beads, and they were found scattered throughout the whole ball of sea weeds pretty uniformly. The beads themselves were about the size of an ordinary pin's head. We had, no doubt, a cest before us, of the most curious kind; full of eggs toe; the eggs scattered throughout the mass of the nest and not placed together in a cavity of the whole afructure. What and mal could have built this singular nest, was the next question. It did not take much time to ascertain the class of the animal kingdom to which it belongs. A common pocket lens at once revealed two large eyes upen the side of the head, and a tale best ever the back of the body, as the embryo uniformly appears in ordinary fishes shortly before the period of hatching. The many empty egg cases observed to the next cave scenils of an early experiment. the nest gave promise of an early opportunity of see ing some embryos freeing themselves from their enve lope. Meanwhile, a number of these eggs with live on bryos were cut out of the nest and placed in separate glass jars to multiply the chances of preserving them, while the nest as a whole was secured in alco hol, as a memorial of our unexpected discovery. The not, as a menoral of our unexpected macovery. The next day I found two embryos in one of my glass jars; they occasionally moved in jerks, and then rested for a long while motionless upon the bottom of the jar. On the third day I had over a dozen of these young fishes in my rack, the oldest of which begin to be and promise to afford further opportunities for study.

I need not relate in detail the evidence I soon obtained

that these embryos were fishes; suffice it to say that the dersal cord with its heterocercal bent was readily visible, as well as the caudal fin with its rays; to the eyes the colopoma had not yet been fully closed, and blood currents were unmistakable upon the yolk bags. But, what kind of fish was this? About the time of hatching, the fise of this class of animals differ too much from those of the adult, and the general form exhibits too few peculiarities to afford any clue to this problem. I could only suppose that it would probably prove to be one of the pelagic species of the Atlantic, and of these the most common are exococtus, naucrates, scopelus, chimpectes, syngnethus, monacanthus, tetraedon, and diodon. Was there a way to come nearer to a correct

solution of my doubts? study of the pigment cells of the skip, is a variety of young fishes, I now resorted to this method to kientify my embryos. Happily we had on board several pelagic fishes silve, which could afford means of comparison, but unfortunately the steamer was ahaking too much, and rolling too heavily for microscopic observation of even moderately high powers. Nothing, however, should be left untried, and the very first comparison I made secured the desired result. The pigment cells of a young chironectes pictus proved [identical with our little embryos. It proved [identical with our flittle embryos, it thus stands as a well authenticated fact that the common pelagic chironectes of the Atlantic mamed chironectes pictus by Cuvier), builds a nest for its eggs

thus stands as a well authenticated fact the the common pelagic chironectes of the Atlantic mamed chironectes pictus by Cuvier), builds a nest for its eggs in which the progeny is wrapped up with the materials of which the progeny is wrapped up with the materials of which the nest itself is composed; and as these materials are living Gulf weed, the fish-cradic, rocking upon the deep ocean, is carried along as an analyting arbon, affording at the same time protection and afterward food for its living freight.

This marvelous story acquires additional interest if we now take into consideration what are the characteristic peculiarities of the chironectes, As its name indicates, It has fins like hands; that is to say, the pectoral fins are supported by a kind of prolonged, wristlike appendages, and the rays of the ventrals are not onlike rude fingers. With these limbs these fishes have long been known to attach themselves to seawced, and rather to wait then to swim in their natural element. But now that we have become acquainted with their mode of reproduction, it may fairly be asked if the most important use to which their peculiarly constructed fins are put is not 'probably in building their nest. The discovery et this nest was quite accidental, but not so the examination of the large masses of the floating weeds which we mot with as soon as we entered the water of the Gulf Stream. I had made it my chief business to examine the floating argassam, with the intention of solving it possible the question of its origin. I had delivered a becture to all on board, in which was stated all I know upon the floating formities of my scientific fellow-travelers in the object of my search. I had told them that I did not believe to all on board, in which was stated all I know upon the subject, and what I wanted to ascertain further; thus hoping to enlist the interest of the efforts of the solp and of my scientific fellow-travelers in the object of my search. I had told them that I did not be being costed the gathering of the sm

Andrew Johnson recently gave it as his experience that a man with a middle name, and specially one that was weak enough to write it in full, never amounted to anything, or, as he says, "of he accents."
Time was when Mr. Johnson had a "Moses" senses here
in his name if history is to be trusted.

The Grand Duke Alexis found out the strong Fife Grand Puke Alexis formed out the strong point of Niagara after a half-day's stay there. The land-tord chiracteristically charged in enermons bitting at the rate of \$75 for each member of the suite for the half-day. The young man at once declined the purpose teroes imposition, and the amount was finally reduced to \$1,900.

M. Thiers knows how to tamper the sternness of his arduous labor with jokes. Speaking to a Deputy of the Right recently, he is reperted to have said: "Why sheeld not the Royalists make me a king t I could reign as Adolphe-le-liref, and, as I have no child, the Counte de Chamberd might succeed me, and after him might come the Oricans Princes, Would not the be an excellent fusion of interestet."